

# GRA

The graves can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dunciad*.

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:  
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:  
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Anjwirth*.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.  
Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [grave, French; *gravis*, Latin.]  
1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.  
To th' more mature,  
A glass that fear'd them; and to the grave,  
A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
We should have else desir'd  
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*  
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of maffive, or  
elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of  
beauty. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism*.  
Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by  
their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.  
Youth on silent wings is flown;  
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior*.  
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;  
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistles*.  
Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,  
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson's Winter*.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their  
virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers,  
do bear them witness. *Grav's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

4. Not showy; not tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have re-  
garded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the  
voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute  
pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both  
having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech*.

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [gravier, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*,  
Armerick.]  
1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.  
*Gravel* consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of  
the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites,  
and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and com-  
mon sand. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*  
His armour, all *gilt*, was so well handled, that it shew'd  
like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver ri-  
vers. *Sidney*.  
By intelligence,  
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when  
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend  
itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones.  
*Moré's Antidote against Atheism*.  
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold  
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden*.  
The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a  
*gravel* pit. *Spektator, N. 477*.  
*Gravel* walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. [Gravelle, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.  
If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the  
form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method  
is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbutnot*.  
To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pave or cover with gravel.  
Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and  
upon the North, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be  
much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon*.  
2. To stick in the sand.  
William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island,  
chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet  
stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden*.  
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.  
I would kiss before I spoke.  
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravel-  
led* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shak.*  
The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can  
there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Hawel*.  
What work do our imaginations make with eternity and  
immensity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting  
dilemma's? *Glauco. Scyth. c. 13*.  
Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,  
Took up his noise, and would have cavill'd. *Prior*.  
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined  
by the shoe.  
GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

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By degrees the memory of my womb,  
Together with my brave Egyptians all,  
By the discarding of this pelleted storm,  
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [gravelleux, French, from *gravel*.] Full of  
gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.  
There are some natural spring-waters that will inlaid into  
wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the  
part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under  
the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more  
open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumption*.

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]  
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.  
Thou stand'st  
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton*.  
A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be mar-  
ried in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would  
have her to do. *Spektator, N. 475*.  
Widow's above suspecting wiles;  
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift*.  
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency,  
by some zealous members. *Swift*.

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and  
sobriety of behaviour.  
You no less becomes  
The light and careless livery that it wears,  
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds  
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
But yet beware of counfels when too full;  
Number makes long disputes and *gravens* dull. *Denham*.

GRAVELENT. *adj.* [gravelens, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dia.*

GRAVER. *n. f.* [graver, French, from *grave*.]  
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard sub-  
stances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be  
impressed on paper.  
If he makes a design to be *graved*, he is to remember that  
the *graver* disposes not their colours as the painters do; and  
that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason  
of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he  
has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dunciad*.

2. The stile or tool used in *graving*.  
With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known  
ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle*.  
The toilsome hours in different labour slide,  
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan*.

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [graviditas, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of  
being with child.  
Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned  
symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions  
are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.  
Skillful to work in gold; also to *grave* any manner of  
*graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to  
him. *2 Chr. ii. 14*.

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to  
the center of attraction.  
Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,  
That matter is with active force endu'd,  
That all its parts magnetic pow'r exert,  
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore's Creation*.  
That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all  
other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a par-  
ticular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley*.

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the  
centre.  
The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial  
bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known  
bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards  
its centre. *Bentley's Sermon*.  
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,  
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope's Ess. on Man*.

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [gravitas, Latin; *gravité*, French.]  
1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.  
That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the  
centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they  
approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unso-  
lvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will  
of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines  
of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute,  
and apparent, vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the  
whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the  
relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above  
the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards  
more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy*.  
Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the  
tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support  
them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 15*.  
Though this increase of density may at great distances be  
exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be  
exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser  
parts.

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parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power  
which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.  
No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had  
intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, accord-  
ing to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hickes, b. i. f. 10*.

3. Seriousness; solemnity.  
There is not a white hair on your face but should have his  
effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1*.  
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,  
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.  
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and gra-  
vity of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon's Essay 57*.  
Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's En*.  
The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors,  
but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison*.  
GRA'VY. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much  
dried by the fire.  
They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost  
off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood  
trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which  
in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.  
*Harvey on Consumption*.  
There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of  
any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

GRAY. *adj.* [grey, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *grau*, Dutch.]  
1. White with a mixture of black.  
They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,  
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed.  
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton*.  
These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mix-  
ing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect  
whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of lumi-  
nousness. *Newton's Opt.*

2. White or hoary with old age.  
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,  
turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and  
some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old  
squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray*  
headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of  
temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson*.  
Anon  
*Gray* headed men and graves, with warriors mix'd,  
Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi*.  
The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing  
the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glauco. Scyth.*  
*Gray* headed infant! and in vain grown old!  
Art thou to learn that in another's gold  
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13*.  
We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's  
service. *Addison's Spectator, N. 517*.  
Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,  
And *Bacon* trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad*.  
3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.  
Our women's names are more gracious than their *Cestlia*,  
that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains*.  
The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare*.  
I'll say you *gray* is not the morning's eye;  
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul.*  
Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,  
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia*.

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [gray and beard.] An old man, in con-  
tempt.  
Youngling, thou can't not love so dear as I.  
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare*.  
Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,  
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.  
To GRA'YHOUND. See GREYHOUND.

GRAYLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.  
The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is  
usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner:  
he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little  
ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish  
as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler*.

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graze*.]  
1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.  
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my  
lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.  
Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,  
He fought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables*.  
The more ignoble throng  
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden*.  
2. To supply grass.  
Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which  
are plain champagnes, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with  
heath. *Bacon*.

# GRE

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too  
long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet,  
whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon*.  
A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which  
is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

3. To move on devouring.  
As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so  
the site perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain*.

4. [From *razer*, French.] To touch lightly.  
Mark then a bounding valour in our English,  
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in tale of mortality. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

To GRAZE. *v. a.*  
1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.  
Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare*.  
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see  
*Grazing* his cattle in those pleasant fields,  
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War*.  
The chief beheld their chariots from afar;  
Their steeds around;  
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden*.  
Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer*.  
Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*  
He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to  
*graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift*.

2. To feed upon.  
I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*  
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton*.  
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep  
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope*.

GRAZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.]  
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to bet-  
ter. *Bacon*.  
Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the  
*grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel*.  
His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father  
to be a *grazier*. *Spektator, N. 612*.  
Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by en-  
grossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn  
from England, are lamentable instances under what discou-  
agement it lies. *Swift*.

GREASE. *n. f.* [graisse, French.]  
1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of ani-  
mals.  
*Grease*, that's sweaten  
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown  
paper. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,  
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain  
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;  
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden*.  
2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs,  
which generally happens to a horse after his journey.  
To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To smear or anoint with *grease*.  
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.  
Envy not the store  
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden's Pers.*

GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiledness; fatness.  
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there  
appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuo-  
sity. *Boyle*.

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]  
1. Oily; fat; unctuous.  
The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques  
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakespeare*.  
2. Smeared with *grease*.  
Even the lewd rabble  
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity;  
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otto*.  
Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft  
*greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.  
Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare's Great*.

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]  
1. Large in bulk or number.  
Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude  
with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the  
people. *Mat. xxvi. 47*.  
All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars,  
besides unwall'd towns a *great* many. *Deut. iii. v*.  
The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of  
*greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke*.  
2. Having any quality in a high degree.  
There were they in *great* fear. *Pf. xiv. 5*.  
This is a *great* paradox. *Tillotson*.  
3. Considerable